

NEW SOUTH WALES.BUSINESS STATISTICS - NOVEMBER, 1945.CONTENTS.

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PART I PRIMARY AND EXPORT INDUSTRIES.

SEASON. There was generous rainfall on the North Coast and Hunter and Manning divisions, and moderate falls in other dairying districts in the third week in November. As harvesting is in progress, the fine weather over most inland districts during the latter half of Nov. was appropriate, but far western sheep districts stand in need of substantial rains. Pastures in these districts have dried off and are becoming scanty in places.

WOOL. "It is announced by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa that the general level of current ex-store selling prices for wool in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa will remain unchanged until 30th June, 1946".

The United States Government will subsidise sales from current stocks (421m.lb.) of domestic wool at the rate of \$0.07 per lb. to facilitate sales in competition with imported wool. Its purchase price to growers and the import duty of \$0.34 a lb. (clean scoured) remain unchanged.

In Sydney between July 1 and Nov. 28, 1945 the quantity of wool appraised was 397,766 lbs. and 646,532 lbs. were received into store. At the corresponding stage of last season the quantities were 440,906 lbs. and 535,379 lbs. respectively.

WHEAT. Harvesting is in full swing in northern and central sections and is becoming general in the Riverina and south-western slopes. Mostly northern and central grain is of above average quality and the yield per acre is high. Thanks to rain in final stages eastern Riverina crops improved materially, but many crops in the western Riverina had failed before rain fell.

The Director-General of Agriculture expects 1945-46 supplies of wheat in Australia to be from 125 m.bus. to 130 m.bus. or about 50 m.bus. short of home and export needs. In order to conserve wheat for use for human consumption the rationing of wheat for stock feeding is to be continued during 1946. Prices of wheat for the produce trade (for stock feeding) have been increased to 4s.2½d. in 6,000 bus. lots, 4s.3d. a bus. in truck lots, with bagged wheat 3d. a bus. higher.

The price of wheat for human consumption (millers lots) is 3s.11¼d. a bus. for bulk and 4s.2¼d. a bus. for bagged wheat, Sydney basis. Australian wheat was quoted in London on Nov. 28 for Nov.-Dec. delivery at 7s.7½d. stg. (or about 9s.6½d. Aust.) a bus., f.o.b.

DAIRYING INDUSTRY. Coastal areas are said to have responded well to recent rains; stock have improved and milk supplies are increasing rapidly.

"Norco" has arranged to close a number of factories in a scheme to reduce costs by centralising manufacture of butter, etc. in the larger, more efficient plants.

In October, 1945 suppliers of cream to certain North Coast factories were paid 18.5d. per lb. of commercial butter, including 2.38d. general and 1.0d. special subsidy. In October, 1944 producers were paid 18.5d. comprising 13.17d. monthly pay and 5.33d. a lb. subsidy. The amount (which excludes deferred pay) was over 50 per cent. more than in October, 1939.

N.S.W. BUTTER - PAY TO SUPPLIERS OF CREAM TO CERTAIN
NORTH COAST FACTORIES.

Item.	Month of October.				1945.		
	1939.	1942.	1943.	1944.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	Pence per lb. of commercial butter.						
Monthly Pay	12.00	13.25	13.25	13.17	15.03	15.15	15.12
Deferred Pay	.75	1.44	1.00	.75	(a)	(a)	(a)
Subsidy86	3.80	5.33	6.60	5.60	3.38
Total Pay	12.75	15.55	18.05	19.25	21.63(b)	20.75(b)	18.50(b)

(a) To be fixed after December. (b) Excluding deferred pay.

GENERAL. Oats. The N.S.W. harvest of oats was recently estimated officially at 8 m. bus. (which would be a record) compared with 1.75 m. bus. last season and an average of 4.22 m. bus. in the five seasons ended 1940-41. The forecasted production of 400,000 tons of oaten hay equals the pre-war average and compares with 87,836 tons in 1944-45.

Legislation to reconstitute the Australian Meat Board with wide representation of producing and processing interests is proposed by the Commonwealth.

Beef prices have been reduced; wholesale by $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a lb., and at retail for certain cuts by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 1d. a lb.

Vegetable prices are to be removed from control, progressively and in place of fixed maximum prices fixed margins over cost may be prescribed for retailers and dealers.

Work on construction of the Keepit Dam (for water supply in the north western slopes and plains) has been recommenced.

A ready market has been found oversea for Australian zinc since August last (when the contract with the British Government ended) at world prices, which are considerably above the price in Australia.

PART II FINANCE AND TRADE.

GENERAL. Lend-Lease. U.S.A. aid to Australia under lend-lease was £A360m. while U.S.A. received goods and services from Australia amounting to £A261m.

Fourth Victory Loan subscribers numbered 252,000 and subscriptions exceeded the £85 m. sought by £1.25 m.

The Federal 1946-47 Budget may reach £240 m., plus £40 m. to £60m. for defence and £34 m. for tax reimbursement to the States according to a recent statement by the Prime Minister. It has been stated officially that the wartime surcharge on postal and telephone services will remain during this financial year.

The Metropolitan Water Board £1 m. loan at 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ % for 16 years remains open to subscription till Dec. 8, extended from Dec. 3, 1945.

An Hotel Accommodation Bureau has been established in Sydney by the State Government.

Control of Real Estate sales continues unchanged, a proposal by the Real Estate Institute for a higher margin over valuation having been rejected.

Ice zoning and Bread Zoning are to continue in N.S.W. under Commonwealth regulations at the State's request until Apr. 30 and March 31, 1946, respectively.

A decision of the Full High Court regarding validity of medical benefits legislation has brought that of all Commonwealth social services into question.

INTEREST RATES. The rates of interest payable on fixed deposits with banks lodged on or after Dec. 1, 1945, were reduced for those for one and two years by one-quarter per cent. Amounts deposited for two years in excess of £10,000 may carry a rate of one per cent. only. Officially, the last-mentioned provision "represents a new departure in Australian practice, and is designed to ensure that, without in any way discouraging thrift, large sums will not remain unnecessarily on fixed deposits when they could with advantage, be invested in Government loans."

Interest on deposits in Commonwealth Savings Bank in excess of £500 was reduced from 1.25 to 1.00 per cent. from the same date.

These changes (and that fixing the maximum rate for loans to building societies and co-operative societies $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. lower at 5 per cent.) are "in continuance of the trend toward lower interest rates". The trend is shown in the appended table; it will be noted that over the war period the weighted average rate of interest on private first mortgages decreased by about $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum, but that the yield on government securities has been practically unchanged over the past five years.

INTEREST RATES - NEW SOUTH WALES.

Period	On Fixed Deposits in Trading Banks.				On Deposits Savings Banks		Private First Mortgages		Yield on C'wealth Bonds	
	3 Mths.	6 Mths.	12 Mths.	24 Mths.	Up to £500	£501 to £1000.	Urban	Rural	Short (2 yrs.)	Long (12 yrs.)
	Rate of Interest - Per cent. per annum.									
1939	2.00	2.50	2.75	3.00	2.00	1.75	5.6	5.2	Not available	
1941	1.50	2.00	2.45	2.50	2.00	1.75	5.5	4.9	2.47	3.23
1944	1.50	1.94	2.19	2.44	2.00	1.31	5.0	4.4	2.45	3.24
1944	.50	.75	1.25	1.75	2.00	1.25	5.0	4.3	2.49	3.24
1945*	.50	.75	1.00	1.50 ⁺	2.00	1.00	4.8	4.4	2.48	3.25

Taxable at current rates. * From 1.11.45 for fixed deposits and Savings Bank deposits. + Up to £10,000; over £10,000 - 1.0%.

RETAIL TRADE.

In a group of large Sydney stores the sales in Sept. and Sept. Qr., 1945 were 21.1% and 22.5% greater in value than in the respective periods of 1944. The increase in September was, excepting only July, 1945, the largest "corresponding month" increase for several years. Comparing the same periods the value of stocks in these stores was 10.2% and 12.7% greater, and thus the figures imply a significant trend toward a return to normal trading conditions. Consumers, however, are still handicapped by rationing of important foods and a wide (though appreciably reduced) range of textiles and clothing, and by shortages in the supply of many other kinds of goods.

RETAIL TRADE - EXPERIENCE OF LARGE SYDNEY STORES.

Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) from corresponding period previous year.

Year	Value of Sales.						Value of Stock.	
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	July-Sept.	Sept.	July-Sept.
1942	(-)8.7	(-)19.1	(-)15.6	(+) 5.7	(-) 7.0	(-) 6.0	(+) 5.9	(+)11.1
1943	(+)0.8	(-) 1.3	(-)25.5	(-)20.7	(-)11.5	(-)19.3	(-)10.0	(-) 9.8
1944	(+)0.7	(+) 2.7	(+) 3.8	(+)11.8	(+) 3.7	(+) 6.6	(+) 5.0	(+) 3.0
1945	(-)9.7	(+)19.3	(+)31.6	(+)16.6	(+)21.1	(+)22.5	(+)10.2	(+)12.7

Stocks of textiles and clothing, including footwear, (with sales 22.5% greater) were 14.2% above the value in Sept., 1944, and stocks of furniture and hardware were 6% greater, notwithstanding that sales of the latter showed increases of 23.1% and 44.2%, respectively. Also worthy of note were increases in sales of fancy goods (22.4% and sports and travel goods (22.5%).

RETAIL TRADE - SALES BY LARGE SYDNEY STORES.

Percentage movement from same month in preceding year.

Month of September.	Wearing Apparel				Household Piece Goods	Furniture and Hardware
	Dress Piece Goods	Women's Wear	Men's & Boy's Wear	Boots & Shoes		
1942	(-)38.8	(-)20.9	(-)23.0	(+) 6.4	(+)29.7	(+) 5.5
1943	(+)48.7	(+)13.1	(-) 0.1	(-) 4.4	(-)45.4	(-)40.2
1944	(+)23.8	(+) 6.7	(+) 7.5	(-) 7.1	(-) 8.5	(-) 0.8
1945	(+)21.6	(+)23.2	(+)34.8	(+)10.5	(+)15.6	(+)30.4

PART III INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, ETC.

GENERAL. Peace-in-Industry Conference. This conference, planned for Dec. 10, 1945 has been postponed indefinitely by the Prime Minister because the present state of industrial unrest militates against its success.

Coal miners and seamen began a general strike on Dec. 4, 1945, but efforts to restore industrial harmony are being made.

A senior conciliation commissioner has been appointed by the N.S.W. Government.

The Full arbitration Court (Federal) has announced that applications for variation of Awards to provide for 14 days in lieu of 7 days annual holidays will be approved wherever practicable. The High Court has held that National Security (Female Minimum Rates) Regulations, under which minimum wages of women in "vital" industries are prescribed as valid.

If Courtaulds Ltd. establish a £5m. rayon factory at Tomago as proposed, the N.S.W. Government will build a railway bridge over the Hunter at Hexham to provide rail transport. Contracts have been let for construction (£70,977) and steel work (£35,915) required for a traffic bridge at Hexham to be completed late in 1947.

All restrictions upon exterior lighting were lifted as from Nov. 21, 1945.

EMPLOYMENT, NEW SOUTH WALES. During September, 1945, the number of persons employed (excluding rural workers and household domestics) decreased by 5,400 males and 1,800 females and was less than in any month since Nov., 1944. The decrease represented mainly the combined effects of the tapering-off of munitions etc. production, of industrial disputes and the retirement of over-age workers. There were 300 fewer males and 1,500 fewer females in Government employment than in August, 1945 and private employers had 5,100 fewer males and 1,300 fewer females on their payrolls. Total employment in Sept., 1945 was 81,800 above the pre-war level with 40,700 more governmental employees and 41,100 more in private employ. Since July, 1943 private employers had gained 13,600 (including 8,700 males), and 1,300 males and 4,500 females had left governmental employment.

ESTIMATED SALARY AND WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN N.S.W.

(Excludes Rural Workers and Household Domestics but includes Civil Construction Corps.)

End of Month.	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL		
	Govt. (a)	Private	Total	Govt. (a)	Private	Total	Govt. (a)	Private	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1939-July	136.5	393.4	529.9	19.4	148.6	168.0	155.9	542.0	697.9
1941-Dec.	146.4	410.1	556.5	33.4	203.9	227.3	169.8	614.0	783.8
1943-July	156.6	365.4	522.0	45.8	204.1	249.9	202.4	569.5	771.9
1944-July	152.4	369.7	522.1	45.5	206.1	251.6	197.9	575.8	773.7
Aug.	153.2	369.0	522.2	45.4	206.5	251.9	198.6	575.5	774.1
Sept.	154.2	369.4	523.6	44.4	207.3	251.7	198.6	576.7	775.3
1945-July	156.5	377.5	534.0	43.3	208.8	252.1	199.8	586.3	786.1
Aug.	155.6	379.2	534.8	42.8	210.3	253.1	198.4	589.5	787.9
Sept.	155.3	374.1	529.4	41.3	209.0	250.3	196.6	583.1	779.7

(a) Commonwealth, State, local and Allied.

The reduction of 6,000 males and 3,300 females in factory employees was the major factor in the decrease in September. There were 1,100 fewer men engaged on Allied Works projects, and 1,100 fewer men and 200 fewer women were employed in transport and communication. Retail traders and employers in "other commerce and finance" added 600 men and 200 women, and a gain of 800 in professional and personal services comprised men and women in equal numbers.

ESTIMATED TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN MAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

End of Month	Factory		Mining & Quarrying		A.W.C. Projects	Transport & Communication		Retail Trade		Other Commerce and Finance		Professional & Personal Services (a)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1939-July	158.8	59.3				Not available.							
1941-Dec.	213.2	81.8	25.8	.2	...	81.8	8.4	41.2	44.3	42.6	19.2	52.3	58.2
1943-July	217.4	94.6	25.1	.2	14.4	81.5	12.9	28.7	38.5	33.2	20.5	43.3	62.3
1944-July	217.5	92.2	24.4	.2	6.6	84.1	13.9	28.4	37.2	34.2	20.4	45.4	65.7
Aug.	216.3	92.0	24.4	.2	6.1	85.2	14.0	28.7	37.2	34.6	20.4	45.8	66.1
Sept.	215.4	91.5	24.7	.2	6.5	85.4	14.0	28.6	37.3	35.1	20.8	45.9	66.7
1945-July	214.2	87.4	24.6	.2	7.3	88.0	14.6	29.9	39.2	35.9	20.6	47.6	68.5
Aug.	214.3	87.6	24.8	.2	5.9	88.7	14.6	30.2	39.5	36.4	20.7	48.3	69.2
Sept.	208.3	84.3	24.7	.2	4.8	87.6	14.4	30.8	39.7	37.0	20.9	48.7	69.6

(a) Including Education, Health, Hotels, Restaurants, and Professional and Personal Services '(Except private domestics).

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFIT.

At the end of October, 1945 there were 1,759 males and 365 females receiving sickness benefit and 285 males and 27 females receiving unemployment benefit in New South Wales.

Of the males on unemployment benefit 69 were in the metropolis, 35 in the Newcastle-Maitland area, 41 in Wollongong and environs, 68 in Broken Hill and 72 in other National Service districts. More than one-half the females (15) were in Broken Hill.

There were 29 males aged 16-24 years, 212 between 25 and 59 years and 44 over 60 years of age.

The following statement shows the main occupations and industries in which unemployment beneficiaries were normally engaged. It will be noted that semi-skilled and unskilled workers preponderated. It is probable that part of the increase in numbers may be attributed to more widespread knowledge of the availability of benefit, but industrial unrest and curtailment of munitions production may be the important factors. The numbers are not a complete coverage of unemployment. The means test may preclude some from eligibility and most casual workers are ineligible.

PARTICULARS.		M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
		July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Receiving benefit at end of month		89	117	166	285	6	10	13	27
<u>OCCUPATIONS.</u>	Admin've, Clerical, etc.	7	10	18	33	2	3	3	4
	Skilled manual (not classified)	20	29	31	81	-	-	1	5
	Unskilled manual	40	49	73	97	2	2	2	10
	Other	22	29	44	74	2	5	7	8
<u>INDUS-TRY.</u>	Primary	19	24	28	30	-	1	1	1
	Industrial	33	39	52	129	2	2	3	15
	Building and Const'n.	10	12	18	26	-	-	-	-
	Commerce	9	14	20	28	1	1	3	4
	Other	18	28	48	72	3	6	6	7

BUILDING INDUSTRY. Control of building activity and of major building materials passed from the Commonwealth to the State as from Nov. 1, 1945. Pending determination of State policy and the passing of legislation to implement it, the former controls are being applied. The industry is handicapped by shortages of material (especially bricks) and of labour, but there has been a material revival of civilian building activity, counting government house-building as such. All reported building projects for Sept. Qr., 1945 totalled £5.52 m. equal to £1.84 m. a month compared with £1.59 m. a month throughout 1939-40 and £0.58 m. a month during 1944-45.

In 129 towns and 7 semi-urban shires private permits in Sept. Qr. 1945 totalled £1.34 m. compared with £0.26 m. in Sept. Qr., 1944.

Private permits granted in Sydney and suburbs in October, 1945 attained the highest value (£1.13 m.) of any month for several years, comparing fully with pre-war activity.

In that month government projects arranged totalled £0.70 m. (including £0.48 m. in the metropolis), exceeding by far the monthly average of recent years (£0.32 over 1944-45). The total included £0.54 m. for houses, of which £0.33 m. were in the metropolis.

VALUE OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BUILDING.

Period.	Metropolitan			Country.			Total		
	Private	Govern-ment	Total	Private (a)	Govern-ment	Total	Private	Govern-ment.	Total
Monthly average value in £ thousands.									
1939-40	953	88	1,041	421	128	599	1,374	216	1,590
1944-45	182	209	391	82	112	194	264	321	585
Sept. Qr. 1944	145	181	326	86	129	215	231	310	541
1945	550	587	1,137	445 (c)	257	702	995	844	1,839
Oct. 1944	151	136	287	(a)	107	(a)	(a)	243	(a)
1945	1,134	447	1,581	(a)	253	(a)	(a)	700	(a)

(a) Not available. (b) 129 Country towns and seven semi-urban shires only.

(c) Subject to revision.

HOUSING. New houses for which private permits were granted and which were authorised on government account in N.S.W. in Sept. Qr., 1945. averaged 940 and 420 a month, respectively. The total (1,360 a month) exceeded the pre-war average and was over $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the monthly average in 1944-45.

In October, 1945 there were 533 houses authorised on government account in N.S.W. compared with 69 in October, 1944. Private permits in the metropolis numbered 848 - greatest for several years - and these, with 362 government houses authorised made a total for October of 1,210 new house projects for Sydney and suburbs.

Concurrently with the increase in numbers there has been a marked increased in average value of new houses under private permits. In the metropolis the average value per brick house rose from £646 in the year 1944 to £1,263 in Oct., 1945 and for wooden and fibro houses from £463 to £896. New government-authorised houses averaged £1,140 and £1,312 for brick and £865 and £876 for wooden and fibro houses in the respective periods. The following statement illustrates the upward trend of housebuilding projects:-

NEW HOUSES. N.S.W. (As far as reported)

Item.	1939-40.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945.			October.	
				March Qr.	June Qr.	Sept. Qr.	1944	1945
				Monthly averages.				
Metropolitan-Private	480	12	88	87	181	440	42	848
Government	7	6	63	37	95	295	66	362
Country - Private(b)	410	35	114	102	214	500(c)	(a)	(a)
Government	15	9	24	27	19	125	3	171
Total - Private	890	47	202	189	395	940	(a)	(a)
Government	22	15	87	64	114	420	69	533
Total	912	62	289	253	509	1,360	(a)	(a)

(a) Not available. (b) 129 country towns and seven semi-urban shires only.
(c) Subject to revision.

The Rural Bank is to be authorised to make loans for homes up to £1,800 (in lieu of £1,200) on 80% (in lieu of 75%) of valuation. From May to Nov. the Bank has approved 700 new house loans of its programme of 1,000 for 12 months.

RAILWAYS. Affected by the shortage of coal and consequent curtailment of services, N.S.W. Government Railways show a decrease in gross earnings attributable to a decline in goods and livestock carried (of the order of nearly $11\frac{1}{2}\%$ between July-Oct., 1944 and 1945). Despite reduced services the trains carried 5.5 m. more passengers but net earnings (before meeting interest, etc. charges) were £397,000 lower than in July-Oct., 1944, with gross earnings £38,000 less and working expenses £359,000 greater.

The fifteen minute service was restored in the metropolis on Nov. 12. On account of the coal situation special holiday trains and the usual travel concessions cannot be provided this Christmas.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Year	Month of October.			Four months ended October.			
	Passenger Journeys	Goods and Livestock	Gross Earnings	Passenger Journeys	Goods and Livestock	Gross Earnings	Net Earnings £
	Millions	'000 tons	£000	Millions	'000 tons	£000	£000
1938-39	15.8	1,405	1,805	59.7	5,751	6,875	2,159
1942-43	19.3	1,729	2,997	76.3	6,804	11,713	3,922
1943-44	21.3	1,669	3,014	81.6	6,852	12,060	3,655
1944-45	21.8	1,577	2,639	83.6	6,509	10,705	3,003
1945-46	22.7	1,380	2,698	88.1	5,764	10,667	2,611

£ Gross earnings less working expenses - available to pay interest, etc. on railway loan debt.

TRAMS AND 'BUSES. Because of current and prospective deterioration in financial results due to mounting expenses of working the Government has been asked to consider (but looks with disfavour upon) proposals for increases in fares. It has appointed a committee to review the administration and future policy of these services.

In Sept., 1945 passenger journeys numbered slightly less than in Sept., 1944 and earnings and working expenses were £10,000 and £91,000 greater - the latter including some amounts attributable to the preceding two months. For Sept. Qr. there was an increase over last year of only 0.8 m. passenger journeys and £25,000 in gross earnings, but working expenses were £136,000 greater, and net earnings (before meeting interest, etc. charges) were only £27,000 or £131,000 less than in 1944 and £189,000 less than in 1942.

N.S.W. GOVERNMENT TRAMS AND 'BUSES - SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE.

Year	Month of September			Three months ended September.			
	Passenger Journeys	Gross Earnings	Working Expenses (a)	Passenger Journeys	Gross Earnings	Working Expenses (a)	Net Earnings (b)
	Millions	£000	£000	Millions	£000	£000	£000
1939	29.9	355	302	89.9	1,060	924	136
1942	37.9	451	400	120.1	1,369	1,221	148
1943	41.0	455	420	124.7	1,376	1,281	95
1944	45.3	464	419	134.9	1,420	1,282	138
1945	44.1	474	510	135.7	1,445	1,413	27

(a) Excluding depreciation. (b) Gross earnings less working expenses, available to meet interest, depreciation, etc. on loan debt.

MOTOR VEHICLES. Restrictions upon the sale of tyres and tubes are likely to be removed early in 1946 but as local production or may not meet full requirements all new vehicles imported for some months are to be shipped fully shod. An early further increase in petrol ration is unlikely.

The weekly average of 67 new vehicles registered in October, 1945 was the highest for any month of this year, but still 10 below the monthly average in 1944 and little more than one-seventh the number recorded in October, 1939.

Total registrations increased by 2,143 (including 560 cars and 1,120 lorries and vans) during October, 1945 and at the close of the month were 36,900 above the lowest of the war period (Oct., 1942) and within 25,300 of the pre-war number. There were, however, 30,000 fewer cars and 8,400 more lorries and vans than in August, 1939. Final columns of the table show that registrations have increased rapidly in recent months.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN N.S.W.

Type of Vehicle.	New registrations			All registered motor vehicles.						
	Oct. 1939	Oct. 1944	Oct. 1945	No. at end of -				Increase July-Oct.		
				Aug., 1939.	July, 1942 x	Oct., 1944.	Oct., 1945.	1939.	1944.	1945
	Av. no per week.			000	000	000	000			
Cars	314	6	7	216.6	170.0	182.8	186.6	57	1,905	1,168
Lorries & Vans	145	53	60	77.6	70.9	79.4	86.0	705	1,382	3,088
All vehicles ø	459	59	67	329.2	267.4	290.1	303.9	689	4,137	5,626

- ø Total cars, lorries and vans only for new registrations.
x Lowest war-time number of cars.